



REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

THE GEF TRUST FUND

Submission Date: 02/08/2011

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

GEFSEC PROJECT ID: 4280

GEF AGENCY PROJECT ID: P122182

COUNTRY(IES): Guinea Bissau

PROJECT TITLE: West Africa Regional Fisheries Program APL B1

GEF AGENCY(IES): World Bank, (select), (select)

OTHER EXECUTING PARTNER(S): Secretariat of Fisheries, Guinea Bissau

GEF FOCAL AREA(s): International Waters

GEF-4 STRATEGIC PROGRAM(s): SP1

NAME OF PARENT PROGRAM/UMBRELLA PROJECT: STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP FOR A SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES INVESTMENT FUND IN THE LARGE MARINE ECOSYSTEM OF SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Expected Calendar (mm/dd/yy)	
Milestones	Dates
Work Program (for FSPs only)	March 2010
Agency Approval date	3/30/2011
Implementation Start	06/01/2011
Mid-term Evaluation (if planned)	12/01/2013
Project Closing Date	06/31/2016

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: To strengthen the capacity of Guinea-Bissau to govern and manage targeted fisheries, reduce illegal fishing and increase local value added to fish products.

Project Components	Indicate whether Investment, TA, or STA ²	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Financing ¹		Co-Financing ¹		Total (\$) c=a+ b
				(\$ a)	%	(\$ b)	%	
1. Good Governance and Sustainable Management of the Fisheries	TA, Investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Country develops and enforces a national fisheries policy that define clear objectives for the use of the resources; - Gvt develops and implements corresponding resource management plans; - Clear processes are created for wide stakeholder consultations; - A system of access rights to the resources is developed and implemented, such that overall levels of fishing effort are more environmentally sustainable and economically 	Sustainable fisheries policy vision articulated in Guinea Bissau, with clear objectives and quantitative indicators and targets for the sector, as well as institutional arrangements and reforms needed for implementation; - Definition of clear allowable catch limits for major fisheries, and sustainable levels of effort, building where appropriate on the models developed by the Canary Current LME Project and Guinea Current LME Project for	1,800,000	85	300,000	15	2,100,000

		<p>profitable, to allow targeted fisheries to achieve the fisheries targets set by the WSSD;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continued political dialogue on foreign fishing agreements between the countries as well as with third party states is supported, building on results from the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program supported by the Canary Current LME project and where relevant the Guinea Current LME project. 	<p>the management of migratory fisheries;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Registration and licensing of all fishing vessels in Guinea Bissau - Institutional reforms in the Fisheries Secretariat to enhance transparency - Fisheries Management Plans prepared and adopted for targeted fisheries - Collection of information on the health and sustainability of the fisheries - A biological and economic assessment of the health of targeted fish stocks is conducted- - Revised licensing procedures to implement a process for more environmentally sustainable and economically profitable licensing of industrial fisheries 					
2. Reduction of Illegal Fishing	Investment	<p>Monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) system in Guinea Bissau is strengthened and adapted to the regionally-coordinated approach;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National MCS plan is effectively defined, implemented and upgraded - Level of illegal fishing is reduced by 50% in Guinea Bissau 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fisheries monitoring centers established; - Surveillance infrastructure upgraded - Regional satellite-based vessel monitoring system established as described in the CSRP Strategic Action Plan. 	0	0	4,700,000	100	4,700,000

		<p>This component will contribute directly to the following Outcome Indicators of the Strategic Partnership for Fisheries in Africa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage increase in the number of commercially targeted SSA marine fish stocks at levels that can support the maximum sustainable yield 						
3. Increasing the Contribution of the Marine Fish Resources to the Local Economies	Investment, TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Greater contribution and integration of the fisheries into the regional economy; - Increased local value added from the fisheries in Guinea Bissau <p>This component will contribute directly to the following Outcome Indicators of the Strategic Partnership for Fisheries in Africa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of SSA countries achieving poverty alleviation and vulnerability reduction in their coastal and fishing communities (according to relevant MDGs). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification and implementation of measures to increase the benefits from fish resources, by increasing the captured share of the value-added and by selling fishing rights to foreign fleets at their correct value, in agreement with national sector policy objectives and in a manner consistent with sustainable fisheries. - A competent sanitary authority (with laboratories equipped by the Project) is accredited for certification of fisheries products exports to the EU 	0	0	400,000	100	400,000
4. Monitoring and Evaluation and Program Management	Investment, TA	Coordination among countries for management of the project and shared monitoring	Preparation of an M&E framework, including a shared database to monitor the	200,000	22	700,000	78	900,000

		of progress towards achieving the intended results, which is exchanged annually with the Regional Advisory Committee (RAC) to the Strategic Partnership for Fisheries in Africa, chaired by the African Union and supported by FAO and WWF, and transmission of lessons learned via the IW:LEARN program (financed at 1 percent of the GEF Grant).	health of the fish stocks, legal and illegal fishing vessels, fishing effort, etc.; Financial Management. The Strategic Partnership's Regional Advisory Committee (RAC), currently supported by a MSP, will report annually on coordination of all projects supported by the Partnership, and will conduct periodic independent monitoring and evaluations of the project. To transmit lessons learned , the project will establish a website with the IW:LEARN program, ensure(stakeholder participation in regional IW:LEARN conferences , biennial IWCs and produce the IW Experience Notes.					
5.								
6.								
7.								
Total Project Costs				A2,000,000		B6,100,000		8,100,000

¹ List the \$ by project components. The percentage is the share of GEF and Co-financing respectively of the total amount for the component.

² TA = Technical Assistance; STA = Scientific & Technical Analysis.

B. SOURCES OF CONFIRMED CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT

<i>Name of Co-financier (source)</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>%*</i>
World Bank	Impl. Agency	Grant	6,000,000	98
Government of Guinea-Bissau	Government	In-Kind	100,000	2
Total Co-financing			6,100,000	100%

* Percentage of each co-financier's contribution at CEO endorsement to total co-financing.

C. FINANCING PLAN SUMMARY FOR THE PROJECT (\$)

	<i>Project Preparation a</i>	<i>Project b</i>	<i>Total c = a + b</i>	<i>Agency Fee</i>	<i>For comparison: GEF and Co-financing at PIF</i>
GEF financing	0	A2,000,000	2,000,000	200,000	2,000,000
Co-financing	0	B6,100,000	6,100,000		6,000,000
Total	0	8,100,000	8,100,000	200,000	8,000,000

D. GEF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY(IES)¹

<i>GEF Agency</i>	<i>Focal Area</i>	<i>Country Name/ Global</i>	<i>(in \$)</i>		
			<i>Project (a)</i>	<i>Agency Fee (b)²</i>	<i>Total c=a+b</i>
World Bank	International Waters	Guinea Bissau	2,000,000	200,000	2,200,000
(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)				
Total GEF Resources			2,000,000	200,000	2,200,000

¹ No need to provide information for this table if it is a single focal area, single country and single GEF Agency project.

² Relates to the project and any previous project preparation funding that have been provided and for which no Agency fee has been requested from Trustee.

E. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:

<i>Component</i>	<i>Estimated person weeks</i>	<i>GEF amount(\$)</i>	<i>Co-financing (\$)</i>	<i>Project total (\$)</i>
Local consultants*	100	0	100,000	100,000
International consultants*	208	624,000	1,000,000	1,624,000
Total	308	624,000	1,100,000	1,724,000

* Details to be provided in Annex C.

** Includes time for some lumpsum fee (see Annex C).

F. PROJECT MANAGEMENT BUDGET/COST

<i>Cost Items</i>	<i>Total Estimated person months</i>	<i>GEF amount (\$)</i>	<i>Co-financing (\$)</i>	<i>Project total (\$)</i>
Local consultants*	180	180,000	0	0
International consultants*	60	0	200,000	200,000
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*			200,000	200,000
Travel*		20,000	0	20,000
Others**				
Total		200000	400000****	600000

* Details to be provided in Annex C. ** For others, it has to clearly specify what type of expenses here in a footnote.

**** The PM costs financed by IDA in the table above excludes the M&E costs estimated at US\$300,000.

G. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? yes ☐ no ☒

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide in Annex E an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your agency and to the GEF Trust Fund).

H. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M &E PLAN: Currently, the sector monitoring system within the Fisheries Secretariat in Guinea-Bissau lacks the resources and coordination to adequately report on progress according to the Results Framework (see Annex 1 of Project Document). For this reason, Component 4 of the Program will support capacity building in monitoring and evaluation in PPO, through the support of the full time M&E expert in the Regional Coordination Unit (RCU). Furthermore, in addition to providing training and ongoing implementation support in the form of a full-time M&E specialist at the RCU, the Program will provide direct support to the country in the actual data collection and analysis. Through the establishment of a national node of the ‘dashboard’ of key fisheries statistics, linked to a regional node at the RCU, the Program will institutionalize the data collection and analysis needed to fill the key indicators of the dashboard. Through this activity, by the end of the Program, not only would the implementation of this Program be managed based on publicly available data on key sector indicators and statistics, but overall decision-making would be linked to this M&E as well. The ‘dashboard’ will serve as the final repository for all key performance indicators data, as well as other key statistics for the sector, and the information will be presented regularly to the national steering committees, as well as the Regional Steering Committee, and form the basis of an annual M&E report submitted to the World Bank by each country (using a standard format). The RCU will be responsible for monitoring and evaluation of the regional activities. The project will report annually using the GEF 4 IW Tracking Tool. The costs of M&E are included in Component 4 and its costs are estimated at US\$ (GEF: US\$0; IDA: US\$300,000). Brief descriptions of activities and cost breakdown are shown below in Table 1.

Table 1: Monitoring and Evaluation Activities

Description of Activities	Budget (US\$)
Consultant for training of researchers in statistics (fisheries data collection), database creation/use and stock assessments	50,000
Consultant to conduct stock assessments of the three main fisheries	80,000
Research cruises for fish stock assessments	50,000
IT Platform for Dashboard	20,000
Design of Dashboard and training for dashboard operators	40,000
Support to M&E expert in Regional Coordination Unit	60,000
	300,000

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION: In addition to the following questions, please ensure that the project design incorporates key GEF operational principles, including sustainability of global environmental benefits, institutional continuity and replicability, keeping in mind that these principles will be monitored rigorously in the annual Project Implementation Review and other Review stages.

A. STATE THE ISSUE, HOW THE PROJECT SEEKS TO ADDRESS IT, AND THE EXPECTED GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS TO BE DELIVERED: The countries of West Africa, from Mauritania to Ghana, are endowed with some of the richest fishing grounds in the world. The marine fish stocks in the waters of West Africa, largely in the Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem (CCLME), constitute a significant natural capital asset for these countries, which is transboundary in nature. However, this natural wealth is currently being depreciated due to the inability of countries to control the use of the marine fish stocks and prevent their overexploitation and depletion (mostly from illegal or ‘pirate’ vessels). Roughly 1.6 million tons of fish are legally captured in West African waters each year, with an estimated wholesale value of US\$2.5 billion. However, this natural capital asset generates far lower returns for the region than would be expected because: (i) the size of the

asset is dwindling due to the inability of countries to control the use of the marine fish resources and prevent their overexploitation and depletion, (ii) countries have insufficient capacity to manage the resources sustainably and make the asset grow over the long-term, in particular by protecting the ecosystems that support the fish resources, and (iii) the resources are largely taken in an offshore economy by foreign or industrial vessels who rarely land their fish catch in the region or participate in the local economy, so that the countries only capture a fraction of their value. The World Bank estimates that an additional US\$300 million in annual income could be created in the countries of West Africa with better governance and management of the fisheries and the ecosystems that support them, as well as greater local investment. As such, the World Bank and GEF are financing a cohort of country investments (Mauritania, Senegal, The Gambia, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Ghana), through the West Africa Regional Fisheries Program (WARFP), in order to help the region more sustainably generate economic benefits from the marine fish resources. The 9 countries targeted by the WARFP are part of the CCLME (with the exception of Sierra Leone, Liberia and Ghana, who share fishing fleets with the CCLME), one of the five targeted large marine ecosystems (LMEs) of the Strategic Partnership for Fisheries in Africa, which possesses ecosystems and habitats that support some of the most significant fish resources and fisheries in the world.

The WARFP is providing financing to these 9 countries on a rolling basis, i.e. based on their readiness for implementation, in order to reduce illegal fishing, strengthen the countries' capacity to sustainably govern and manage their fisheries, and increase the profitability generated by fisheries and the proportion of that value captured by the countries. The WARFP has already begun in four countries (Cape Verde, Liberia, Senegal and Sierra Leone), with a total of US\$45.0 million in financing from the World Bank in the form of IDA credits and grants, and US\$10.0 million in financing from the GEF through the Strategic Partnership for Fisheries in Africa, which are fully blended in each country. Now Guinea-Bissau is ready to participate in the Program, and financing of roughly US\$6 million proposed for Guinea-Bissau. The targeted fisheries for this first phase include, among others: coastal demersal fish species (e.g. croakers, groupers, snappers, etc.), coastal shrimp and cephalopods (e.g. octopus and cuttlefish). The project has been structured in line with the original design of the APL and adapted specifically in the context of Guinea Bissau.

In the case of Guinea-Bissau, the total annual fish production from the country's marine waters is estimated to be as much as 250,000 tons, although reliable data and assessments are scarce. A 2003 World Bank Economic and Sector Work (ESW) estimated that the gross value of this fish production is between US\$60 to 90 million annually, although very little of this value is captured domestically. Nonetheless, the sector contributes some 7 to 10 percent of GDP and as much as 40 percent of the Government's annual budget (largely due to a foreign fishing agreement with the European Union that provides roughly EU 7 million per year to the Government in exchange for access to the fish resources for European vessels). In the past, Guinea-Bissau has pursued a strategy of 'renting' out its fisheries resources to foreign users, in exchange for public revenues. However, this strategy, and the public revenues generated by the sector, is unlikely to remain viable under the status quo. The country has never put in place the basic sector governance and management measures needed to ensure that the resources are used sustainably, or that the revenues generated from fishing are sustainable. As a result, despite lack of any reliable data (since few fish catches from Guinea-Bissau's waters are actually reported to the country), anecdotal evidence from fishing companies indicates that the fish catch per unit of fishing effort is declining, as the resources dwindle. The country has insufficient means to patrol its waters or enforce fishing regulations, and as a result widespread illegal fishing is also reported, essentially the theft of economic resources. On the basis of these challenges, the European Union reduced the value of its foreign fisheries agreement during the last negotiations (2007), and is unlikely to continue paying at the current rate after this agreement concludes in 2012. However, Guinea-Bissau's fisheries could provide fish catches with an annual gross value of production of some \$191 million, yielding annual public revenues of almost \$30 million. Generating such benefits from the fisheries in Guinea-Bissau would require: (a) a fisheries administration structured according to its essential functions, present throughout the country, directed at the creation of a regulatory framework and business environment favorable to the development of industrial fisheries, of commercial artisanal fisheries and other complementary fishing activities; (b) a fisheries management system where decisions are increasingly based on knowledge of the state of exploitation of fish resources and of the economic and social conditions of the fisheries; (c) a fish inspection service recognized as the competent authority for certifying produce exported; (d) infrastructure established and operating normally in Bissau, supporting the integration of the industrial and artisanal fleets into the national economy; and (e) some fishing companies installed

or being installed in the country, not merely as a base for fishing operations, but also for processing and export of fishing produce, provision of maintenance and supplies services, etc., associated or not with nationals.

The expected global environmental benefits of the project will be the protection of the globally significant fish habitats and fish stocks in the Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem. The proposed project would contribute to the improved governance and management of the resources and strengthened capacity of stakeholders to consider the values of sustainable fisheries. Please see Annex II of the Project Document for detailed component description. Additionally, by improving the value of the resources from in-land processing (and improved post-harvest handling of fish catch), the investment will develop the artisanal sector and create jobs from small-scale processing activities, thereby decreasing the pressure on the resource. Thus, better resource management and reduced poverty in West Africa will further strengthen sustainability in the CCLME.

B. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH NATIONAL AND/OR REGIONAL

PRIORITIES/PLANS: Improving the governance and management of the marine fish resources in the CCLME has become a priority in the sub-region's countries, due to their recognition of the important contribution by these resources to economic growth, foreign exchange earnings, public revenues, employment and food security. They increasingly share the concern of ensuring the sustainability of the resources and generating greater returns from their use over the long-term and increase the portion of that value that is captured locally. The concept for the proposed project is strongly based on Country Assistance Strategy and also well in line with the strategy of the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) for the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP), which aims at a better integration of the fisheries in the continent's economy, and on the principles of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. The countries recognize, at the highest political level, that due to the shared nature of the resources, they need to collaborate at the regional level in order to reach these objectives, and have clearly expressed their interest in such a multi-state cooperation approach through their participation and commitment to the Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (Commission Sous-Régionale des Pêches - CSRP) and the implementation of its Strategic Action Plan (Plan d'Action Stratégique 2002-2010), which supports strengthening resource management and increased monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS) activities to reduce illegal fishing. Although investments will be made at each country level, the proposed project would work closely with the CSRP, as the most appropriate structure to support the multi-country collaboration needed, as well as to ensure complementarity with other donor-supported initiatives in the sector. In addition, Liberia and Ghana have expressed an interest to collaborate with CSRP member countries, given that Ghanaian migrant fishermen are found throughout the region, and thus use the same fish resources. The CSRP has also requested the assistance of FAO to support the preparation of the project, together with the support they are currently providing the African Union in the coordination of the Strategic Partnership for Fisheries in Africa. In Guinea-Bissau, in 2008 the World Bank supported the Government to develop a National Fisheries Strategy, which prioritizes strengthening governance of the resources.

DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH [GEF STRATEGIES](#) AND STRATEGIC PROGRAMS: The proposed project is in line with the GEF international waters focal area, which addresses sustainable development challenges faced by states sharing transboundary surface, subsurface, and marine waters, including loss of critical habitats, over-harvesting of fisheries and subsequent negative impacts on livelihoods and poverty. The investments in the country, as part of the regional program, will foster multi-state cooperation on priority transboundary water concerns through more comprehensive, ecosystem-based approaches to fisheries resources management in the CCLME and will assist Guinea Bissau, along with other countries participating in the WARFP, in carrying out regulatory and institutional reforms that are needed. More specifically, the proposed project will support the Strategic Objective 2, which aims at catalyzing transboundary actions that address issues such as overexploitation of fish stock and associated biodiversity, and are consistent with SP1 (Restoring and Sustaining Coastal and Marine Fish Stocks and Associated Biological Diversity) of the International Waters Focal Area, under the GEF-4. This proposal is in line with the Strategic Partnership for Fisheries in Africa, approved in November 2005, which aims to promote the sustainable management of fisheries resources in the LMEs of Sub-Saharan Africa in order to assist coastal countries to make concrete progress towards achieving the fisheries and poverty reduction targets set by the WSSD. Results and lessons learned will be shared via the IW:LEARN program (financed through Component 4 of the project, in an amount roughly equivalent to one percent of the GEF Grant) which includes participation of

project and governmental representative staff to relevant regional IW:LEARN conferences as well as the biennial IWCs that will be hosted during the projects implementation and creation of a website following the IW:LEARN toolkit guidance and producing the IW Experience Notes.

C. JUSTIFY THE TYPE OF FINANCING SUPPORT PROVIDED WITH THE GEF RESOURCES. The GEF would provide truly incremental grant financing for improved fisheries governance, in line with standard full-sized projects and the principles of the Strategic Partnership Investment Fund. More specifically, the GEF funding will support activities reflecting a priority on transparent governance and the introduction of incentives for users to take a long-term interest in the health of the resources, as well as an increase in local value added. Funding will support investments to build capacity for more sustainable governance of the resources in Guinea-Bissau, through strengthened policies, registration of all fishing vessels, implementation of a ‘dashboard’ of key fisheries management statistics and the development of sustainable fisheries management plans. The GEF financing will focus on building capacity and, the use of GEF resources for related TA activities will create a policy and capacity backbone to the fisheries sector in Guinea-Bissau to ensure that the marine fish resources are used in a manner that is environmentally sustainable, socially fair and economically profitable, which would otherwise not be carried out. The project will also fund equipment needed to complement the capacity building exercises as well as for scientific analysis and monitoring.

D. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES: At the regional level, there are ongoing projects that are supporting coastal and marine biodiversity conservation and/or sustainable fisheries, which cover some of the countries that are part of this project. A key ongoing operation on the ground is the regional MSP grant that has been recently approved under the Strategic Partnership, to strengthen regional coordination and ensure complementarity among country-level and regional projects, promote learning and information exchanges and ensure that the lessons from successes and failures are adequately disseminated. This MSP will strongly support the proposed project in Guinea Bissau, by providing expertise and technical skills to conduct evaluations, and transmit lessons learned, knowledge sharing, and results achieved to policy-makers throughout Africa. More specifically, the MSP will support the Regional Advisory Committee of the Strategic Partnership, led by the African Union with the support of FAO and WWF, to conduct annual reporting on the coordination of this project with the LME projects, as well as those of other donors.

In the regional context, the UNEP/FAO GEF supported CCLME project has completed preparation, and is expected to complement the economic approach of this proposed project, contributing to the protection of marine ecosystems that support the fisheries of the region. The CCLME project will lead to the identification and improved understanding of key transboundary problems in the CCLME, and will contribute to provide the necessary policy and regulatory frameworks and institutional capacity in the countries to formally collaborate among themselves, and manage marine resources in a sustainable manner. The transboundary diagnostic and strategic action program, to be developed under the CCLME project, will complement efforts to strengthen the governance and sustainable management of the fisheries in Guinea-Bissau supported in component 1 of this proposal. Furthermore, the CCLME project will pilot several demonstration projects (including ecosystem-based management of shared small pelagic stocks, Reduction of impacts from shrimp trawling, and transboundary co-management of migratory coastal pelagics important to artisanal fishers) whose lessons learned will benefit the investments in Guinea Bissau. The CCLME will be housed in the Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (CSRP), and the CSRP will also lead preparation of this project on behalf of Guinea Bissau, working to ensure coordination and complementarity with other countries in the region.

Similarly, the GEF supported “Combating living resources depletion and coastal area degradation in the Guinea Current LME project” implemented by UNDP (approved in November 2003) is addressing marine resources degradation through an ecosystem-based approach in Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and other countries bordering the Guinea Current LME. This project is undertaking strategic planning for concrete actions to develop sustainable fisheries, restore habitats and improve water quality in the GCLME and will develop economic instruments and incentives to sustain the action program. The GCLME project will support transboundary stock assessments and fisheries management plans, build institutional capacity of participating countries, address marine transboundary pollution such as oil spills, and develop regional agreements and regional coordination mechanisms.

Noteworthy is the fact that these projects have generally invested only at the regional level. The proposed investments in Guinea Bissau and respective IDA cofinancing have been planned at the national level but will promote the realization of a regional vision and objectives, in coherence with the efforts already underway and/or planned at both the national and regional levels. It would also support gaps in the work at the regional level that are not adequately funded.

At the national level, in Guinea-Bissau the World Bank is implementing a Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Project, with GEF support, which is improving the protection of key habitats for coastal fisheries and providing limited funding for surveillance of the nearshore artisanal fisheries in order to help reduce illegal fishing in these areas. This gap related to illegal fishing will be covered through the proposed project which will both improve the overall policy and regulatory framework for sustainable fisheries at the country level and support efforts towards linkage to regional surveillance system.

Furthermore, since 2003 the World Bank has conducted analytical work on the marine fisheries in Guinea Bissau, which provides the necessary baseline information to prepare this project.

Notably, the Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (CSRP) which will support the project, already benefits from the support of several donors, including: (i) the European Union (Strengthening of regional cooperation for fishing activity's MCS and support to fisheries management in West Africa), (ii) France (Support to fisheries and marine environment co-management initiatives), (iii) FAO (Regional support program to promote sustainable fisheries, and the protection and preservation of marine habitats), (iv) GTZ (Support to the management of fish resources in West Africa), (v) and The Netherlands (Regional policies for a sustainable small pelagic fishery in North-West Africa). This is likely to provide good opportunities for collaboration and coordination amongst all donors.

E. DISCUSS THE VALUE-ADDED OF GEF INVOLVEMENT IN THE PROJECT DEMONSTRATED THROUGH

INCREMENTAL REASONING : Marine fisheries resources in the CCLME and GCLME are being over-exploited, a phenomenon which reinforces cycles of coastal poverty for millions of rural fishing communities. Governments in the countries bordering these LMEs still do not have the financial resources or capacity to take control of their resources and to prevent overexploitation by regulating access to these resources and protecting the critical habitats that support them. The absence of GEF intervention would impede the necessary collaboration among countries and capacity strengthening to engage in institutional reforms, policy and regulatory development and monitoring and surveillance, and to address the threats to fish stocks, tackle the transboundary issue of illegal fishing, and improve natural resources governance in the CCLME and GCLME. The government of Guinea-Bissau would be less likely to allocate the resources to engage in developing ecosystem-based and sustainable fisheries, and bring together the necessary resources at the country level to aim at achieving the regional objectives and to protect globally important fish populations and supporting coastal and marine ecosystems. In summary, without GEF involvement the project might go forward with World Bank funding to accomplish the objectives and particularly to increase the contribution of the resources to local value added in the region, but without the needed interventions to protect the critical habitats and ecosystem services needed to support the fish stocks. The availability of GEF support to this effort through the Strategic Partnership for Fisheries in Africa was in fact a catalyst to encourage the World Bank to commit the additional US\$6 million in IDA funds needed to finance the project. Please see Annex 8 of the Project Document for the detailed incremental cost analysis.

F. INDICATE RISKS, INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS, THAT MIGHT PREVENT THE PROJECT OBJECTIVE(S) FROM BEING ACHIEVED AND OUTLINE RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES:

(i) The implementation of the required governance and management reforms for the use of the marine fish resources could be challenged by certain beneficiaries of the status quo, who would view these reforms as a threat to their activities (for example reforms to limit access to the fisheries and reduce fishing effort), as well as by corruption (particularly in efforts to reduce illegal fishing activities). This risk would be reduced by: (a) implementing learning tools such as pilot and demonstration projects for proposed reforms, (b) utilization of triggers for the agreed reforms required to proceed to the second phase of financing under the project, and (c) the participation of stakeholders in the decision-making process and transparency in governance and management (for example publication of policies, plans, lists of fishing

licenses and license receipts). (ii) Similarly, weaknesses in the investment climate and banking in Guinea-Bissau could impact the ability of the project to support the needed investments to increase the proportion of the value added generated by the marine fish resources that is captured locally. This risk would be reduced through an integration of the project's objectives and activities into the ongoing macro-economic dialogue of the World Bank in the countries, and through collaboration with the International Finance Corporation (IFC). (iii) The countries to a large extent also depend on upwelling currents of cooler waters to drive the productivity of the fisheries, so there is a risk that climatic changes could impact such productivity and eventually fish yields. Given the dearth of current information available, the proposed project's emphasis on heavy monitoring and evaluation of the fisheries and adaptive management is the most feasible mitigation measure until more is known, as well as partnering with other organizations or initiatives tracking the health of the ecosystem, such as the Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem Project. A comprehensive risk analysis is provided in the Project document (Annex 4) and in the Memo as an additional annex.

G. EXPLAIN HOW COST-EFFECTIVENESS IS REFLECTED IN THE PROJECT DESIGN: The selected project design follows a qualitative cost-effective approach to justify the best use of the GEF fund for achieving the described global environmental benefits in the fisheries sector at the regional level. It follows a similar rationale as that of the first APL of the WARFP. Harmonizing the design, preparation and implementation is a more effective way to tackle transfrontier issues such as illegal fishing. By working together to share information in preparation and implementation, on issues such as policies for regulating fishing fleets with excess capacity, addressing illegal fishing and tracking illegal vessels, and introducing common marketing schemes, the countries will greatly reduce the costs of sustainable fisheries management in the CCLME and GCLME and leverage much greater benefits for the investment. Thus, GEF funding will be used to support Guinea Bissau to engage in necessary reforms and activities to protect their fish stocks while adopting a regional vision of sustainable fisheries. World Bank co-financing has been secured through regional and country-level IDA funds, which will be disbursed through a Credit Agreement, to which the GEF investments would be blended. The WARFP's IDA and GEF investments to neighboring countries with shared concerns and objectives is termed a regional integration project by the World Bank, but is in fact a series of multi-country investments, i.e. a cohort of country-level investments. Grouping such investments together allows each to capture economies of scale to both reduce transaction costs, and enhance results and spill-over benefits.

PART III: INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION AND SUPPORT

A. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT: Please Refer to Annex 3 of the project document for detailed description of the institutional arrangements.

B. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT: Implementation will be ensured through the establishment of a Policy and Planning Office (PPO) located within the Fisheries Secretariat, staffed by external and local project management specialists working to support and train Government counterparts designated as responsible for implementing each of the project components. The PPO will be located within the Fisheries Secretariat and composed of: (i) a Project Coordinator, (ii) an Accountant, (iii) a Procurement Specialist, and (iv) an Administrative Assistant, who will perform auxiliary work for the accountant and eventually second the procurement specialist. A significant amount of time and effort will be invested by the PPO in training and support to the wider Secretariat as part of its terms of reference. In the medium term, through Component 1 of the project the PPO will support a review of the institutional arrangements needed to implement the National Strategic Plan and its medium-term goals, with a definition of the statutes and organigram of all the fisheries public administrations such as the Fisheries Secretariat, including revised staff regulations and a human resource development plan

(including job descriptions for needed positions in the department, career paths, a feasible incentive framework, etc.).

The PPO will report to the Director of Fisheries, and will report every six months to a multi-stakeholder National Steering Committee. The National Steering Committee chaired by the Director of Fisheries, with representatives from other relevant Ministries, Agencies and Associations.

At the regional level, the project will be coordinated by a Regional Coordination Unit (RCU), housed at the CSRP in Dakar and composed of a Regional Coordinator, a Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, and fiduciary management specialists. The RCU reports to a Regional Steering Committee of the Fisheries Directors from each of the participating countries. As Guinea-Bissau joins the WARFP through this project, it would join the Regional Steering Committee at that time. The role of the RCU will be to: (i) support the harmonization of fisheries policy within the region (including convening regional technical committees of national experts to periodically review recurring policy issues); (ii) conduct monitoring and evaluation of Program investments and share information and results throughout the region; (iii) implement ongoing communication activities to raise awareness about the Program and implementation progress; and (iv) provide implementation support to each of the countries, including the coordination of regional procurement. The role of the Regional Steering Committee will be to oversee the activities of the RCU and to further coordination and communication between decision-makers in the countries. The RCU will provide constant implementation support to the PPO and Fisheries Secretariat, both in terms of fiduciary management as well as technical assistance and training in monitoring and evaluation.

PART IV: EXPLAIN THE ALIGNMENT OF PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF:

Overall there have been no major changes to the project design, scope or financing which will impact the outcomes and outputs of the project. The adjustments made to the project since PIF approval are for reasons of processing the projects and are highlighted below:

The PIF [including both Ghana (3.55m) and Guinea Bissau (2 m)] under the West Africa Regional Fisheries Program APL B1 was approved in August 2010. The team has been preparing the projects for both countries. Both investments are still planned for delivery in FY11 and are on track.

Following further internal discussions with senior management and the Country Director and for processing purposes, it has been decided to map the Ghana investment to the country CMU as a five year SIL entitled 'The West Africa Regional Fisheries Program in Ghana'. This decision was made based on the fact that most of the activities in Ghana were considered to have primarily national benefits and therefore would not qualify for matching regional IDA and would therefore only use national IDA allocation (in the same amount as envisaged in the PIF). Ghana will remain part of the West Africa Regional Fisheries Program and this national investment will be strongly coordinated with the regional program as earlier planned. Guinea Bissau will remain as the participating country in WARFP APL B1, mapped to the regional unit in order to avail the regional IDA. No changes are made to the design of the investments or the financing plan as a result, but rather just to the unit within the Bank to which each will be mapped. Both are being prepared in close collaboration. This implies that a separate PAD and ISDS will be prepared for each country rather than a common one. Thus, going forward, the investments will be processed as two separate investments and will be submitted to GEF in close tandem as they get finalized, though activities will be coordinated as envisaged earlier.

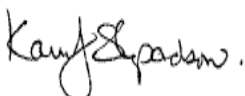
- West Africa Regional Fisheries Program APL B1 (P122182) in Guinea-Bissau

•West Africa Regional Fisheries Program in Ghana SIL (P124812)

Given the separation of the investments in the two countries, the IDA cofinancing has also been respectively split in line with what was planned at the PIF stage. Given the country context of Guinea Bissau IDA cofinancing cannot match the 1:10 ratio. But for Ghana a much higher cofinancing is expected from the national IDA allocation (to the tune of 50 m). Therefore, it should be noted that the overall package for the West Africa Regional Fisheries Program meets the 1: 10 ratio.

PART V: AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for CEO Endorsement.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date <i>(Month, day, year)</i>	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Karin Shepardson GEF Agency Executive Coordinator		1/24/2010	Paola Agostini Regional Coordinator Africa Region	(202) 473 7620	pagostini@worldbank.org